(XXXII Year.) THE (N° [illegible])

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, August 14, 1777.

LISBON, April 15.

WE have ſet at liberty the foreigners that had been impriſoned during the late reign, for dealing in rough diamonds, and have alſo reſtored to them their effects which had been ſeized.

Though we do not at preſent talk much of war, nevertheleſs the queen has lately made a grand promotion in four regiments.

Genoa, May 7. Letters from Spain announce, that the Court has received certain intelligence that the great fleet commanded by Don Cevallos was arrived at Buenos-Ayres; and had taken on its paſſage an Engliſh ſhip, laden with gold, ſilver, and other contraband goods; and that it had alſo intercepted three other ſhips of the ſame nation, that were carrying warlike ſtores to Brazil.

Berlin, May 13. His Pruſſian majeſty is perfectly recovered from his late fit of the gout, and attends the military exerciſes of the ſeaſon as uſual. On Friday laſt his majeſty dined at Charlottenburg, and returned to Berlin in the evening. On Saturday the ſeven regiments of infantry in garriſon here paſſed the ſpecial review; and on Sunday the corps of gens d'Armes and general Zeiten's huſſars. The great reviews are fixed for the 30th, and the two following days.

LONDON, May 9.

On Monday the 28th ult. the Aurora's cargo of tobacco (a prize brought into Liverpool) divided into about 80 lots, was ſold by auction in one hour and a half, for upwards of 30,000l.

The fact reſpecting lord Percy is, in ſubſtance, as follows. After the affair at Trenton, general Howe wrote to lord Percy for 1500 men. Lord Percy did not immediately comply with this order; but returned for anſwer, that the enemy were collecting a large force near Providence, of which circumſtance he ſuppoſed gen. Howe unacquainted; that he thought it his duty to repreſent this matter, and to add, that he apprehended it would be dangerous to the ſervice in that part, to ſend away ſo large a corps.

Gen. Howe replied, that lord Percy knew the conſequence of diſobedience of orders, that he would be tried by a court-martial, and would certainly be broke; that he (gen. Howe) was inclined to ſhew his lordſhip all the indulgence that his ſervices deſerved, at the ſame time he inſiſted upon his order being punctually obeyed. The troops were ſent.

Lord Percy wrote an account of the whole affair, and ſent it (by the laſt veſſels from Rhode-Iſland) to his father, the duke of Northumberland; at the ſame time beſeeching his grace, to lay him with all humility at his majeſty's feet, and to ſolicit his immediate recall.

The duke complied with his ſon's requeſt. The king was greatly ſurpriſed. Lord George Germaine was ſent for. His lordſhip was ſurpriſed alſo, not having had the leaſt information of ſuch difference.

It is not known what has been done; but it is probable that gen. Robertſon, or gen. Pattiſon, who will ſet out this day to embark for New-York, will carry the deciſion.

May 10. The appearance of the American privateers in the Channel has ſo affected inſurance, that ſcarce any good names can be got to a policy, almoſt at any price.

This morning 40 per cent. inſurance was offered on the Dutch mail that ſailed on Saturday laſt from Harwich for Helvoetſluys, no certain advice having yet been received of her arrival.

Letters from Amſterdam mention, that a large American privateer had put in there to repair, and was almoſt ready to ſail on a cruize; that ſhe had taken 7 or 8 prizes off Bermuda in November laſt.

When the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons arrived at the bar of the houſe of peers on Wedneſday, previous to the civil liſt bill receiving the royal aſſent, he made the following ſpeech:

"*Moſt gracious ſovereign,*

"The bill which it is now my duty to preſent to your majeſty, is intitled, "An act for the better ſupport of his majeſty's houſhold, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great-Britain;" to which your commons humbly beg your royal aſſent.

"By this bill, Sir, and the reſpectful circumſtances which preceded and accompanied it, your commons have given the fulleſt and cleareſt proof of their zeal and affection for your majeſty; for in a time of public diſtreſs, full of difficulty and danger, their conſtituents labouring under burthens almoſt too heavy to be borne, your faithful commons poſtponed all other buſineſs; and, with as much diſpatch as the nature of their proceedings would admit, have not only granted to your majeſty a large preſent ſupply, but alſo a very great additional revenue; great, beyond example; great beyond your majeſty's higheſt expence.

"But all this, Sir, they have done in a well-grounded confidence, that you will apply wiſely, what they have granted liberally; and feeling, what every good ſubject muſt feel, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that, under the direction of your majeſty's wiſdom, the affluence and grandeur of the ſovereign will reflect dignity and honour upon his people."

May 23. The following meſſage was, on Wedneſday, received by the houſe of commons from his majeſty:

"G. R.

"His majeſty, relying on the zeal of his faithful commons, thinks it neceſſary to deſire that they will make proviſion for the extraordinaries of the American rebellion, that may ariſe in the courſe of the enſuing campaign, and for the ſaid campaign."

The ſupplies granted in the courſe of the preſent year, including the intended vote of credit, and 2,000,000l. navy bills, to be paid off, will amount to fourteen millions and a half. If to this we add four millions and a half intereſt, paid to the public creditors, and 900,000l. per annum revenue to civil liſt, we ſhall find the whole of the burdens borne by the people of this country, for the year 1777, amount to little ſhort of twenty millions ſterling.

Yeſterday orders were ſent to Corke, to get ready proviſions there for twenty ſail of tranſports for New-York, which they are to expect by the 30th inſtant.

This morning advice was received from Dunkirk, that capt. Kelly was very unhappy in his preſent ſituation; that the French had thrown ſo many obſtacles in his way, and he had ſo many punctilios to go through before his ſhip could be delivered up, that he is apprehenſive he will at laſt be diſappointed. From their preſent behaviour he much doubts whether they ever intended he ſhould have the ſhip again. However, by the aſſiſtance of an attorney, he hopes to be able to go through regularly all the forms required; and thereby it will ſoon be determined, whether the French were ſincere in their promiſes. The ſame advices ſay, that capt. Cunningham and crew, though at preſent they are confined in priſon at the requeſt of our ambaſſador at Paris, yet they live there in great plenty, daily receiving favours from the French inhabitants at that port, and are hourly reſorted to by ſome of the principal people; from which it is imagined their ſtay in priſon will be very ſhort.

All accounts from America agree, that there has been a greater mortality, through the flux and other diſorders, among the foot-guards, than in any other corps.

So great is the ſcarcity of men for land as well as ſea ſervice, that all the invalids who are capable of ſerving abroad are to be picked out for that purpoſe without delay.

A ſhip from Virginia, with 250 hogſheads of tobacco, bound to France, is taken by the crew, and carried into Whitehaven.

May 22. They write from Hanover, that the troops of that electorate, which uſually conſiſt of 26,000 men, are reduced by the late draughts, and by ſickneſs, to 21,000, and that orders have been given for recruiting them; but this is done with great difficulty, as all the German powers are employed in the ſame buſineſs.

The 26th ult. there was the greateſt tempeſt all over Weſtern Pruſſia and Pomerania that ever was remembered, which has done infinite damage, and deſtroyed ſeveral houſes, churches, &c.

Lord C——n, it is confidently affirmed, has lately tranſmitted accounts of a very alarming nature to ſome of the principal perſons in adminiſtration, reſpecting the intrigues of two northern courts with the leading members of a certain republic, and their frequent conferences with the French ambaſſador.

The laſt accounts from Paris mention an order having been ſent to Toulon and Breſt for immediately arming all the ſmall ſhips of war, and for diſarming eight ſail of the line that were lately put in commiſſion at the laſt-mentioned port.

May 27. We are aſſured from very good authority, the true reaſon of the Badger ſloop of war coming expreſs from the Weſt-Indies was, to inform government that admiral Gayton had intercepted two or three letters from the governor of St. Domingo to the American congreſs, in which were contained promiſes to furniſh them with whatever arms and ammunition they might want.

The ſecret treaty between the emperor, the king of Pruſſia, and the king of Sweden, is certainly concluded: The particulars are not all known as yet, but their plan is to oppoſe the empreſs of Ruſſia in her progreſs.

The French officers who were confined on board the guardſhip at the Nore, have been releaſed through the interceſſion of the French ambaſſador, on condition of immediately returning to France, and never more ſetting foot in America during the preſent war.

The Mercet, late the Earl of Errol, a large American veſſel from Virginia, with 560 hogſheads of tobacco, fuſtic, and ſtaves on board, bound to France, was taken by eight of the ſhip's company, after they had been out 27 days from the Capes, owing to ſome bad uſage they had met with from the captain, whom they ſecured, and have brought the ſhip into Whitehaven, in order to ſell her cargo, which is valued at 10,000l.

We can, from undoubted authority, aſſure the public, that the *Earl of Chatham* propoſes to go down to the houſe of lords next Thurſday, the 29th, or the day following, if his health will permit him, in order to make an important motion relative to America.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 1, 1777.

"Yeſterday a ſchooner coming in from Cadiz, with money on board (about [illegible] dollars) wine, and other articles for the garriſon, *was boarded, and taken by a Spaniſh guardaſho*. The Engliſh commodore (capt. Hay of the Alarm) on ſeeing Spaniſh colours hoiſted on board the ſchooner, ſent boats from our fleet to retake her. She was ſo cloſely chaced by them, as to oblige her to run aſhore on the coaſt of Spain, within reach of their guns. A barge, with twelve men armed with [illegible], and commanded by the maſter of the Alarm, came up with her. *Many ſhot were fired by the Spaniards*, none of which took place in the boat. They were returned by our ſailors, who boarded the veſſel and took out the money. *The Spaniſh battery then* [illegible] *fired* [illegible] them, without doing any damage. On a ſignal made by the commodore they returned, and brought with them the money. It remains to be ſeen whether the veſſel, or any [illegible] will be demanded for an Engliſh ſubject, who was killed by the Spaniards, on their firſt boarding her."

They write from Madeira, that a rebel privateer, called the Little John, is taken, after a ſevere conflict, by an Engliſh ſloop of war of inferior force, and carried into that port to repair her damage, before ſhe can be ſent to England. The commander of the privateer, who was formerly an officer in the Engliſh navy, ſhot five of his men through, during the action, whom he could not keep to their quarters.

BOSTON, July 24.

By an expreſs arrived here laſt night, from Mancheſter, in the ſtate of Vermont, which he left on Tueſday the 15th inſtant, we learn, that the enemy were then in poſſeſſion of and fortifying Caſtle-Town, on the Hampſhire grants, ſo called, and cutting a road through towards South-Bay, in order to get to Fort-Anne—that there had been a battle at Hughberton, between a body of our troops under the command of colonel Ebenezer Francis, of the Maſſachuſetts ſtate, and colonel Hale, of the Hampſhire ſtate, and about 800 of the enemy, when our people retreated, being overpowered by numbers; that the loſs on our ſide was reported to be 150 killed and miſſing, among the former were the above-mentioned colonels Francis and Hale—that there had been a ſecond engagement at or near Fort-Anne, between another body of our troops under the command of colonel Warner and about 1000 of the enemy, when they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs—that it was reported and believed that the enemy, in both actions, had between four and five hundred killed, and muſt have a greater number wounded—and that major Skeene (for whom Mr. Lovel was exchanged) had got to Skeeneſborough with a number of tories and ſoldiers, was determined to fortify and defend that place to the laſt extremity, being offered what aſſiſtance he required from the *humane* general Howe.

Laſt Tueſday morning arrived an expreſs from Providence, informing, that a fleet of tranſports, under convoy, came to anchor off Point-Judith, on Monday evening; it was conjectured that they were bound to Rhode-Iſland.

PROVIDENCE July 19.

Saturday evening laſt a flag of truce came up the river from Newport with baggage, &c. for gen. Preſcot. An officer, who came in the flag, ſtrongly ſolicited for leave to come up, and to have an interview with the general, which was not granted. The baggage, &c. was received, and next day the flag returned to Newport.

By ſome deſerters from Rhode-Iſland we learn, that the capture of gen. Preſcot threw the enemy into great confuſion. After recovering a little from their panic, parties were diſpatched to every quarter of the iſland in ſearch of their general, but finding him gone, they were obliged to conſole themſelves in beſtowing curſes and imprecations on the rebels. The command of the troops at Rhode-Iſland devolved on gen. Smith.

Capt. Benjamin Pearce, in the privateer United States, belonging to Warren, in company with a New-London privateer, has taken a ſhip from the Weſt-Indies bound to London, having on board 450 hogſheads of ſugar, 200 deerſkins, 200 raw hides, 6000 white oak ſtaves, &c. The prize is arrived in a ſafe port.

FISH-KILL, July 31.

Extract of a letter from Moſes's creek, July 26.

"We have juſt had a bruſh with the enemy at Fort Edward, in which lieut. Van Veghten was moſt inhumanly butchered and ſcalped. Two ſerjeants and two privates were likewiſe killed and ſcalped, one of the latter had both his hands cut off. They took a young woman, Janey M'Crea by name, out of a houſe at Fort Edward, carried her about half a mile into the buſhes, and there killed and ſcalped her in cold blood. They have killed and ſcalped another woman near the ſame place."

Laſt Tueſday two men were taken up and interrupted in their errand to gen. Howe. They, being both Germans, were recommended to one Freleigh, their countryman, a ſtaunch tory, to direct them the road. They unluckily made a miſtake by calling on a whig of the ſame name, who heard their enquiries and found out their errand; thinking it rather unſafe to let them paſs, without a further examinaton into their real buſineſs, ſent them for that purpoſe under convoy to the commiſſioners at Poughkeepſie.

Laſt Monday was hanged at Fort Montgomery, one of lord Howe's recruiting officers.

Laſt week another of the ſame gentlemen was hanged at Peeks-Kill.

KINGSTON (New-York) July 21.

We hear that upon the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga, our troops and militia came in from all quarters in ſuch numbers, that there were ſoon after at Fort Edward and the poſts near it, an army of above 10,000 men, who, it is hoped, may in their turn drive gen. Burgoyne out of the country faſter than he came, and may alſo properly check and chaſtiſe thoſe Indians, and worſe ſavages the tories that joined them, who on the news of our quitting Ticonderoga, began to diſcover a hoſtile diſpoſition towards us, and that they were only reſtrained by fear from acting as open enemies.

July 24. We learn that ſome villainous deſigns of the enemy, (befitting the baſeneſs of their cauſe) to be executed by their ſecret emiſſaries, in gen. Waſhington's camp, was lately diſcovered, and the actors properly puniſhed.

Extract of a letter dated at Moſes's creek, 23d July, 8 o'clock, P. M.

"About noon the picket guard, of the party upon the Fort Anne road, was attacked by ſavages and Britiſh troops—we drove off the enemy, and in ſo doing, had one man killed and ſcalped, twelve more killed and wounded, five of them mortally. The loſs of the enemy, on this occaſion, is uncertain, but ſuppoſed to be conſiderable."

Mr. Holt, *Kingſton, 26th July, 1777.*

Be pleaſed to give the incloſed letter, which I have juſt received from brig. gen. St. Clair, a place in your paper. With the candour and ingenuity becoming a man of honour, he acquits major gen. Schuyler of having ordered or been privy to the evacuation of Ticonderoga—a charge, which it ſeems has gained credit without proof, and found zealous advocates though unſupported by truth.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

JOHN JAY.

Sir, *Moſes's creek, July 25, 1777.*

GENERAL SCHUYLER was good enough to read to me part of a letter he received laſt night from you. I cannot recollect that any of my officers ever aſked my reaſons for leaving Ticonderoga, but as I found the meaſure was much decried, I have often expreſſed myſelf in that manner, "that as to myſelf I was perfectly eaſy. I was conſcious of the uprightneſs and propriety of my conduct, and deſpiſed the vague cenſure of an uninformed populace," but had no alluſion to orders from gen. Schuyler for my juſtification, becauſe ſuch orders never exiſted.

The calumny that has been thrown upon gen. Schuyler upon account of that matter, has given me great uneaſineſs. I aſſure you, Sir, there never was any thing more cruel or unjuſt, for he knew nothing of the matter until it was over, more than you did at Kingſton. It was done in conſequence of a conſultation with the other general officers, without the poſſibility of gen. Schuyler's concurrence; and had the opinion of the council been contrary to what it was, it would nevertheleſs have taken place, as I knew it to be impoſſible to defend the poſts with our numbers.

In my letter to congreſs, from Fort Edward, in which I gave them an account of the retreat, is this paragraph:—"It was my original deſign to retire to this place, that I might ſtill be betwixt gen. Burgoyne and the inhabitants, and that they might have ſomething to collect to—It is now effected, and the militia are coming in, ſo that I have the moſt ſanguine hopes that the progreſs of the enemy will yet be checked, and that I may have the ſatisfaction to experience, that in quitting a poſt, I have ſaved a ſtate." Whether my conjecture is right or not is uncertain; but had our army been made priſoners, which it certainly would have been, the ſtate of New-York would have been much more expoſed at preſent.

I propoſed to gen. Schuyler, on my arrival at Fort Edward, to have ſent a little note to the printer, to aſſure the people he had no part in the abandoning what they thought their ſtrong holds—He thought it not ſo proper at that time, but it is no more than I owe to truth and him, that he was totally unacquainted with the matter; and I ſhould be very glad that this letter, or any part of it you may think proper to communicate, may convince the unbelieving—Simple unbelief is eaſily and ſoon convinced, but where malice or envy occaſions it, it is needleſs to attempt it. I am, Sir,

Your very humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

A. ST. CLAIR.

The hon. John Jay, Eſq;

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 5.*

A LETTER from Benjamin Franklin *and* Silas Deane, *Eſquires, to lord* Stormont, *the Engliſh ambaſſador at Paris.*

My Lord, *Paris, April 2, 1777.*

WE did ourſelves the honour of writing ſome time ſince to your lordſhip on the ſubject of exchanging priſoners; you did not condeſcend to give us any anſwer, and therefore we expect none to this; we however take the liberty of ſending you copies of certain depoſitions which we ſhall tranſmit to congreſs, whereby it will be known to your court, that the United States are not unacquainted with the barbarous treatment their people receive when they have the misfortune of being your priſoners here in Europe; and that if your conduct towards us is not altered, it is not unlikely that ſevere repriſals may be thought juſtifiable, from the neceſſity of putting ſome check to ſuch abominable practices.

For the ſake of *humanity*, it is to be wiſhed that men would endeavour to alleviate, as much as poſſible, the unavoidable miſeries attending a ſtate of war. It has been ſaid, that among the civilized nations of Europe the ancient horrors of that ſtate are much diminiſhed; but the compelling men by chains, ſtripes and famine, to fight againſt their friends and relations, is a new mode of barbarity which your nation alone has the honour of inventing; and the ſending American priſoners of war to Africa and Aſia, remote from all probability of exchange, and where they can ſcarce hope ever to hear from their families, even if the unwholſomeneſs of the climate does not put a ſpeedy end to their lives, is a manner of treating captives, that you can juſtify by no other precedent or cuſtom except that of the black ſavages of Guinea.

We are, your lordſhip's moſt obedient

Humble ſervants,

B. FRANKLIN.
S. DEANE.

Lord viſcount Stormont.

To the above letter the following inſolent reply was made:

"*THE king's ambaſſador receives no letters from rebels, except when they come to aſk mercy.*"

The depoſition of Eliphalet Downer, *ſurgeon, taken in the Yankee privateer, is as follows:*

THAT after he was made priſoner by captains Roſs and Hodge, who took the advantage of the generous conduct of capt. Johnſon of the Yankee to them his priſoners, and of the confidence he placed in them in conſequence of that conduct and their aſſurances, he and his countrymen were cloſely confined, yet aſſured that on their arrival in port they ſhould be ſet at liberty, and theſe aſſurances were repeated in the moſt ſolemn manner; inſtead of which, on their approach to land, they were, in the hot weather of Auguſt, ſhut up in a ſmall cabin, the windows of which were ſpiked down and no air admitted, inſomuch, that they were all in danger of ſuffocation from the exceſſive heat. Three or four days after their arrival in the river Thames, they were relieved from this ſituation in the middle of the night, hurried on board a tender and ſent down to Sheerneſs, where the deponent was put into the Ardent, and there falling ſick of a violent fever in conſequence of ſuch treatment, and languiſhing in that ſituation for ſome time, he was removed ſtill ſick, to the Mars, and notwithſtanding repeated petitions to be ſuffered to be ſent to priſon on ſhore, he was detained until having the appearance of a mortification in his legs, he was ſent to Haſlar hoſpital, from whence, after recovering his health, he had the good fortune to make his eſcape. While on board thoſe ſhips and in the hoſpital, he was informed and believes that many of his countrymen, after experiencing even worſe treatment than he, were ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, and many of thoſe taken at Quebec were ſent to the coaſt of Africa as ſoldiers.

The depoſition of captain Seth Clark, *of Newbury-Port, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in America, is as follows:*

THAT on his return from Cape Nichola Mole to Newbury-Port, he was taken on the 17th of September laſt, by an armed ſchooner in his Britannic majeſty's ſervice, —— Coats, Eſq; commander, and carried down to Jamaica; on his arrival at which place, he was ſent on board the Squirrel, another armed veſſel. —— Douglas, Eſq; commander, where, although maſter and half owner of the veſſel in which he was taken, he was turned as a common ſailor before the maſt, and in that ſituation ſailed for England in the month of November, on the 25th of which month they took a ſchooner from Port a Pé to Charleſtown, South-Carolina, to which place ſhe belonged, when the owner, Mr. Burt, and the maſter, Mr. Bean, were brought on board; on the latter's denying he had any ſhip papers, capt. Douglas ordered him to be ſtripped, tied up, and then whipped with a wire cat of nine tails that drew blood every ſtroke, and then, on his ſaying that he had thrown his papers overboard, he was untied and ordered to his duty as a common ſailor, with no place for himſelf or people to lay on but the decks. On their arrival at Spithead, the deponent was removed to the Monarch, and *there ordered to do duty as a fore-maſt man*, and on his refuſing, on account of his inability to do it, he was threatened by the lieutenant, a Mr. Stoney, that if he ſpoke one word to the contrary, he *ſhould be brought to the gang way* and there *ſeverely flogged*.

After this he was again removed and put on board the Barfleur, where he remained till the 10th of February. On board this ſhip the deponent ſaw ſeveral American priſoners, who were *cloſely confined* and *ironed*, with only *four men's allowance* to *ſix*. Theſe priſoners and others informed this deponent, that a number of American priſoners had been taken out of this ſhip, and ſent to the Eaſt-Indies and the coaſt of Africa, which he was told would have been his fate, had he arrived ſooner. This deponent further ſaith, That in Haſlar hoſpital, to which place on account of ſickneſs he was removed from the Barfleur, he ſaw a captain Chaſe, of Providence, New-England, who told him, that he had been taken in a ſloop, of which he was half owner and maſter, on his paſſage from Providence to South-Carolina, by an Engliſh tranſport, and turned over to a ſhip of war, where he was confined *in irons* 13 weeks, *inſulted, beat*, and *abuſed* by the *petty officers* and *common ſailors*, and on being releaſed from irons was ordered to do duty as a foremaſt-man until his arrival in England, when being dangerouſly ill he was was ſent to ſaid hoſpital.

Paris, March 30, 1777.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 12, 1777.

"All Europe is for you.—The ſeparate conſtitutions of the ſeveral ſtates are alſo tranſlating and publiſhing here, which afford abundance of ſpeculation to the politicians of Europe, and it is a general opinion, that if you ſucceed in eſtabliſhing your liberties, you will, as ſoon as peace is reſtored, receive an immenſe addition of numbers and wealth from Europe, by the families who will go over to participate your privileges, and carry their eſtates with them. Tyranny is ſo generally eſtabliſhed in the reſt of the world, that the proſpect of an aſylum in America for thoſe who love liberty, gives generally joy, and your cauſe is eſteemed the cauſe of mankind. Slaves naturally become baſe as well as wretched; You are fighting for the dignity and happineſs of human nature. Glorious is it for the Americans to be called by Providence to this poſt of honour; curſed and deteſted will every one be that deſerts or betrays it."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, May 13, 1777.

"From every information I am able to obtain, our enemies are much preſſed to make a tolerable appearance this campaign. Something extraordinary muſt happen to enable the king of Great-Britain to gratify the malignancy of his paſſions, by continuing the war, ſhould this campaign fail. Whatever a man, impelled by the moſt inimical diſpoſition, can do, may be expected from him. It is certain he has made ſome conceſſions in the fiſhery to this court, in hopes of keeping them quiet; but we need not be much afraid about the effect of them."

Extract of a letter from London, April 25.

"I ſaw Mr. —— to-day, and and had a long converſation with him. He is a well inſtructed, cautious, and ſenſible man, and though connected with government, he frankly acknowledged to me, that if the king's forces were not able this campaign, to give a ſignal defeat to the American army, it would be impoſſible for adminiſtration to ſupport another. Arms, he ſaid, were to decide the queſtion of independence; and people in power ſtill flattered themſelves with diſunion, and that Waſhington would not be able to collect an army ſtrong enough to reſiſt the exertions of Howe. He concluded by obſerving that nothing leſs, in his opinion, than the intervention of Providence, could prevent the ruin of Britain."

Extract of a letter from France, dated May 28, 1777.

"Our privateers and cruizers in the channel have raiſed the [illegible] in London. [illegible] here lately paid 10 per cent. between Dover and Calais. Capt. Conyngham [illegible] returning into Dunkirk with two prizes, [illegible] with his people, at the requeſt of the court of England, [illegible] into priſon, on pretence of piracy, but having a commiſſion from congreſs, they are diſcharged; the prizes however being reſtored will be delivered [illegible] fitting out at Dunkirk being contrary to treaty, [illegible] muſt be obſerved till war is declared."

The enemy's fleet of men of war and tranſports, on board which all their troops (except ſome few at New-York and Staten-Iſland,) are embarked, [illegible] hovering about the capes of the Delaware this week, [illegible] ſometimes ſtanding into the bay, and out to ſea [illegible] but on Friday laſt they diſappeared, and were not [illegible] again when the laſt accounts came away. The following letter was on Sunday laſt received from Mr. Fiſher, who is ſtationed near the capes to watch the motions of the men of war which infeſt that quarter.

Lewis-Town, Aug. 3, 1777, [illegible]

"When I wrote to you laſt I acquainted you [illegible] large fleet being near the capes, they made for our [illegible] till the evening, and I expected next morning to [illegible] ſeen them within the cape, but when day [illegible] they were ſeveral leagues further out than [illegible] night before, which I imagine was owing [illegible] but very little wind and a whole ebb tide [illegible] however at 9 o'clock, A. M. of the 31ſt ult. the Commodore, which was one of the neareſt ſhips to the [illegible] fired a gun and hoiſted a flag, and bore down on the fleet, the wind being to the weſtward. About [illegible] it fell calm, and about 2 o'clock, P. M. the wind came to the ſouthward, and the fleet ſtood off by the [illegible] except 2 frigates and 4 tenders, which are in and [illegible] our road. Juſt before ſun ſet we were alarmed [illegible] the light houſe that the fleet was ſtanding in [illegible] however, on the 1ſt of Auguſt they were entirely out of ſight. Whether they are gone to the ſouthward or northward is not in my power to tell, [illegible] diſappeared the wind was about ſouth. [illegible] ſent off this expreſs before, but delayed it from reports being often brought that they were ſtanding in [illegible] The Roebuck went off with the fleet, and has not been ſeen ſince. HENRY FISHER.

"N. B. Nehemiah Field and Samuel Edwards, [illegible] pilots, went on board the enemy's ſhips from [illegible]"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of [illegible] Martinico, St. Pierre, June 24th, 1777.

"The act of parliament that was lately paſſed for the purpoſe of deſtroying our commerce, by impriſoning our ſeamen, has begun to operate among the iſlands. All Americans that are now taken, are cloſely confined until an opportunity offers for ſending them to Great-Britain."

By a letter from Boſton we learn, that capt. [illegible] who was ſaid to be taken, is arrived with a very valuable cargo from France, and that capt. Cloutman's richeſt prize has alſo got ſafe in.

In CONGRESS, *July 29, 1777.*

Reſolved, That an enquiry be made into the reaſons of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, and into the conduct of the general officers who were in the northern department at the time of the evacuation.

That a committee be appointed to digeſt and report the mode of conducting the enquiry.

July 30.

Reſolved, That major gen. St. Clair, who commanded at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, forthwith repair to head quarters.

Auguſt 1.

Reſolved, That major gen. Schuyler be directed to repair to head quarters.

That general Waſhington be directed to order ſuch general officer as he ſhall think proper, immediately to repair to the northern department, to relieve major gen. Schuyler in his command there.

That brigadier Poor, brigadier Patterſon, and brigadier Roche de Fermoy be directed to repair to head quarters.

Auguſt 3.

Reſolved, That gen. Waſhington be directed to order the general whom he ſhall judge proper, to relieve gen. Schuyler in his command, to repair with all poſſible expedition to the northern department, giving him directions what number of the militia to call in from the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania.

That notice be immediately ſent to the executive powers of the ſaid ſtates, and that they be earneſtly requeſted to get the militia in thoſe parts of their reſpective ſtates moſt contiguous to the northern department, ready to march at a moment's warning, and to ſend, with all poſſible expedition, ſuch parts of them as the general commanding in the northern department ſhall require, to ſerve till the 15th of November if not ſooner relieved by continental troops or diſmiſſed by the commanding officer of the department, and be entitled to continental pay and rations.

That the commanding officer in the northern department have diſcretionary power to make requiſitions on the ſtates aforeſaid, from time to time, for ſuch additional numbers of the militia to ſerve in that department as he ſhall judge neceſſary for the public ſervice.

Whereas it is repreſented to congreſs that gen. Waſhington is of opinion that the immediate recall of all the brigadiers from the northern department may be productive of inconvenience to the public ſervice:

Reſolved, That the order of congreſs of the firſt day of this month, reſpecting the ſaid brigadiers, be ſuſpended, until gen. Waſhington ſhall judge it may be carried into effect with ſafety.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſec.

We hear that major gen. Gates is appointed to command in the northern department, with orders immediately to repair thither.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

In CONGRESS, *June 10, 1777.*

RESOLVED,

[illegible] That the commiſſaries general and the reſpective officers under them apply to the quarter maſter general or his reſpective officers for waggons, teams and horſes wanted in the ſeveral diſtricts, and if at any time [illegible] they are not to [illegible] the quarter maſter general [illegible]

XXXVI. That all perſons employed to purc[illegible]

United States any articles in the ſeveral departments the commiſſary general of purchaſes, quarter maſter, rector, or clothier general, or the commiſſary general of military ſtores, ſhall previouſly apply to them or the principal officers under them reſpectively, for certificates of the ſeveral prices by them allowed for ſuch articles, and ſhall not, on any pretence whatſoever, exceed ſuch prices. And it is recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to give to their purchaſers reſpectively ſimilar directions.

XXXVII. That the commiſſary general of purchaſes, from time to time, provide ſufficient quantities of ſalt, and deliver it to the commiſſary general of iſſues, or the reſpective officers under him, who are directed to iſſue to the troops only ſuch quantities and in ſuch manner as the commander in chief or commander of the reſpective diſtrict ſhall direct. And the commiſſary general of iſſues ſhall direct the reſpective deputy commiſſaries general to employ a ſuitable number of coopers and packers, who ſhall ſalt and pack proviſions at the ſeveral magazines and ſtores, and take the proper precautions with reſpect to all proviſions therein depoſited.

XXXVIII. And whereas great confuſion hath ariſen from the manner in which officers and ſoldiers have been paid for rations and parts of rations allowed to, but not drawn by them reſpectively:

Reſolved, That the parts of a ration be eſtimated as follows, viz. for the daily allowance of beef, pork or fiſh, four ninetieths of a dollar; of bread or flour, two ninetieths; of peaſe or beans, one ninetieth; of milk, one ninetieth; of beer, one ninetieth; of rice, one half of a ninetieth; and of ſoap, one half of a ninetieth; making in the whole ten ninetieths of a dollar for each ration; and that for the future the quarter maſter or other perſon drawing proviſion for any regiment, corps or detachment, ſhall, on the laſt day of every month, make out an abſtract of the number of retained rations due to each officer reſpectively, and alſo the number of each part of a ration due to ſuch regiment, corps or detachment; and deliver the ſame to the reſpective iſſuing commiſſary, who ſhall compare it with his books, and finding it right ſhall certify thereon that the ſeveral charges in the abſtract are juſt, and that ſuch a ſum as he ſhall find to be due ſhould be paid to the reſpective paymaſter of the regiment, corps or detachment, who ſhall annex the ſaid abſtract to the pay roll, that the paymaſter or deputy paymaſter general of the diſtrict may pay, and he is hereby required to pay, ſuch ration abſtract to the regimental paymaſter, who is directed to pay the reſpective officers and ſoldiers, and take their receipts. And when any regiment, corps or detachment, or iſſuing commiſſary is ordered to leave a poſt before the end of the month, the ration abſtracts ſhall be made up to the day of his or their leaving the poſt, and certified by the commiſſary as aforeſaid.

XXXIX. That the commiſſary of iſſues at every poſt where cattle are killed for the uſe of the army, appoint a careful perſon to take charge of the hides and tallow, to ſee that the former are properly dried, and that the latter is properly rendered, and that both are diſpoſed of as the commiſſary-general of iſſues, by order of congreſs, ſhall direct.

XL. That the commiſſary and deputy commiſſaries general of purchaſes in each department, and every purchaſer employed under them, ſhall take the oath of fidelity to the United States, and the following oath or affirmation, viz.

"I ——— do ſolemnly and ſincerely ſwear (or affirm) in the preſence of Almighty God, That I will not colluſe with any perſon or perſons whatever, to enhance the price of proviſions or any article of commerce which I ſhall at any time hereafter be directed to purchaſe for the uſe of the United States, and that I will endeavour, by every honeſt means in my power, to procure the articles which I may be directed to purchaſe at the moſt reaſonable rates, and that I will not charge the public with any advance on any purchaſes by me to be made, and that I will in all things conduct myſelf as becometh a faithful ſervant of the public."

XLI. That the commiſſary and the deputy commiſſary general of iſſues in each department, and every iſſuing commiſſary employed under them, ſhall take the ſaid oath of fidelity, and the following oath or affirmation, viz.

"I do ſwear (or affirm) That I will faithfully receive, take the care of, and iſſue the proviſions and other ſtores committed to my truſt, and keep regular accounts, and make regular returns, agreeable to the reſolutions of congreſs, and oftener if thereunto required by any ſuperior officer having right to order returns; and that I will in all things honeſtly demean myſelf as a faithful ſervant of the public."

JUNE 11.

XLII. *Reſolved*, That the commiſſary general of purchaſes ſhall keep his office in the place where congreſs ſhall ſit, and that he or his clerk ſhall conſtantly attend therein.

JUNE 16.

XLIII. *Reſolved*, That the pay and allowance to the commiſſaries general, deputy commiſſaries general, aſſiſtants, and perſons employed under them, be as follows, viz.

	Per day, Dollars.	*Rations.*
To the commiſſary general of purchaſes,	8	6
To the deputy commiſſary general of purchaſes, each	5	4
To the aſſiſtant commiſſaries of purchaſes, each	4	

	Dollars per month.	*Rations per day.*
To the commiſſary general of iſſues,	150	6
To the deputy commiſſaries general of iſſues, each	75	4
To the aſſiſtant commiſſaries of iſſues, each	40	2
To the clerks of the commiſſaries general, and deputy commiſſaries general, each	35	2
To ſuch deputies as purchaſers of live ſtock are empowered to employ for receiving the ſame at the ſeveral poſts, while in ſuch ſervice, each	27	2

XLIV. That the commiſſary general of purchaſes be empowered to regulate the pay of drovers and butchers, and tranſmit the regulations to congreſs.

XLV. That the commiſſary general of iſſues, in like manner, be empowered to regulate and tranſmit to congreſs, the pay of coopers, packers, and other perſons which he may find neceſſary to be employed in ſuch kind of ſervices.

JULY 1.

Reſolved, That the deputy commiſſaries general of purchaſes reſpectively be authoriſed to make reaſonable allowances, to ſuch of the aſſiſtant commiſſaries as are employed in buying and collecting live ſtock, for all extraordinary travelling expences which they may neceſſarily be put to, not exceeding one dollar and one third of a dollar per day, for ſuch additional allowance.

Extract from the minutes,
Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

JUNE 21.

Reſolved, That Joſeph Trumbull, Eſq; commiſſary general, and the ſeveral perſons by him lately employed in the commiſſary's department, be directed to ſupply the army with proviſions in the mode which they have heretofore practiſed, until the commiſſaries general, on the new eſtabliſhment, ſhall be prepared to enter upon the buſineſs.

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 14, 1777.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, July 12, 1777.

THE general aſſembly having by an act of the laſt ſeſſion appropriated two thouſand pounds for erecting public ſalt works, any perſon who has a convenient ſituation to let to the public, or would undertake the management of the work, is deſired to propoſe terms to the governor and council.

Per order,
T. JOHNSON, jun. cl, co.

Prince-George's county, Aug. 6, 1777.

Mr. GREEN,

ON peruſing the piece in your paper of the 24th ult. ſigned John Dent, and which uſhered to the public the depoſition of three ladies, relative to what happened at the houſe of Mrs. Margaret Hutton, in April, 1776; however unwilling I may be to treſpaſs upon the patience of your readers, who perhaps may think themſelves but little concerned in the matter, I muſt beg leave to ſay, through the delicacy of ſome part of the company preſent, I am obliged to oppoſe more attention to the depoſitions aforeſaid, unleſs thoſe of Mrs. Hutton and her daughter (who by the by are not much more intereſted to defend, than ſome of the depoſing ladies ſeem to be, to aſperſe the character attacked) can be admitted on the occaſion.——With regard to general Dent's attack upon my character, I deſire to acquaint him, that his informant was miſtaken, when he told him I had not ſigned the aſſociation preſcribed by this ſtate, he may be better informed, if he will give himſelf the trouble to apply to Mr. Robert Young, of Charles county, who was preſent, or to Benjamin Mackall, Eſq; of Hollowing-Point, in Calvert county, who was likewiſe preſent, and at whoſe houſe I gave myſelf the pleaſure of ſubſcribing on the 18th of September, 1775, although I was at that time about to ſail on a voyage to London. The length of the time of my abſence, and the difficulty I met with in returning to Maryland, have, it is true, hitherto prevented my enrolling in any of the companies of the militia; but the delay has by no means proceeded from any diſaffection to the cauſe of America, to which I perceive the general does me the juſtice to believe me not *naturally* averſe.

I now take my leave of the ſubject, and ſhall not again trouble the public on the occaſion.

HEZEKIAH MAGRUDER.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SENATE,
FEBRUARY and JUNE SESSIONS, 1777.
VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HOUSE of DELEGATES,
JUNE SESSION, 1777.
AND THE
LAWS
Paſſed laſt Seſſion of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Charles county, Auguſt 6, 1777.

To be SOLD,

THE PLANTATION on which I now dwell; containing about five hundred and thirty acres of land, lying in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco; on which are a dwelling-houſe, with ſeven rooms and two paſſages on the lower floor, and five rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, a kitchen with a brick floor, a brick milk-houſe, ſpinning-room and lumber-room, under one roof, a large granary, corn-houſe, ſtables, two tobacco-houſes, cow-houſe, a dwelling-houſe, calculated to ſuit a weaver, and other out-houſes: This land is rich, and capable of producing any commodity ſuited to the climate; there is a conſiderable quantity of low ground, which might be converted into fine meadow. The ſituation is high, dry, and healthy, the proſpect delightful, having a fine view of Patowmack river, Virginia, Port-Tobacco creek, and the neighbourhood all round you; very convenient to two places of public worſhip, a proteſtant church, and Roman catholic chapel, which laſt is an elegant building, full in view, and adds to the other beauties of the place; two griſt mills within a mile and a half, and Port-Tobacco warehouſe almoſt at the door, plenty of fiſh in their ſeaſon, and frequent opportunities in the winter of getting oyſters—in ſhort, this ſeat has every advantage to make life delightful and happy. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to

tf WILLIAM HANSON.

TO be ſold by public vendue, at Mrs. Gibſon's, in Upper-Marlborough, on Wedneſday the 27th of Auguſt, for ready money, agreeable to the will of Mr. Benjamin Berry, deceaſed, ſundry NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls.

SARAH BERRY, Executrix,
DAVID CRAUFURD } Executors.
JOHN BERRY,

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or open account, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without reſpect to perſons.

4w ALEX. OGG.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the late Edward North, Calvert county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment unto the ſubſcriber A. O.

Maryland, Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 14, 1777.

To be SOLD to the beſt bidder, and moſt advantage, on the 29th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Weſt Burgeſs, deceaſed, on the premiſes,

ABOUT three hundred and twenty-three acres of level valuable LAND well timbered, mixed with hiccory; about eighty acres cleared, and under good fence, ſituate between Severn and Magothy rivers, and not above three quarters of a mile from either, which are famous for fiſh and oiſters, convenient to three or four water-mills, and about nine miles from the city of Annapolis. It is adapted for a farmer or a planter; about fifty acres of meadow may be made; fruit-trees of all kinds; between three and four hundred apple-trees, which have been planted about twelve years, chiefly of the Engliſh kind of fruit; there is on ſaid land a dwelling houſe, with three rooms on the lower floor, and ſundry out-houſes.—Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may view the premiſes, by applying to Elijah Roboſſon, who lives adjoining to the ſaid land, and will ſhew the ſame. Any paſſing current money will be taken in payment, by

tf ELISABETH BURGESS, Executrix.

Notice is hereby given, to all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts properly proved: Alſo thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Edward Cole, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly authenticated and atteſted, that they may be adjuſted, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, that the ſubſcriber may thereby be the better enabled to pay off the claims againſt the ſaid eſtate in due time.

All accounts received and approved by Mr. Baſil Burgeſs, who is empowered to ſettle the buſineſs, and all receipts given by him, for money received for the uſe of the ſaid eſtate, ſhall be binding on

MARY COLE, Adminiſtratrix.

There came to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in the life time of her deceaſed huſband, about a year ago, a middle ſized black cow, with a calf by her ſide; ſhe is marked with a hole and ſlit in the right, and a crop and under crop in the left ear, her fore legs white, has a bob-tail, and is about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w6

Auguſt 6, 1777.

THE officers of the firſt Maryland regiment, now in this ſtate, are required to repair to Annapolis on the 20th inſtant, bringing with them all their recruits, fully prepared to march to join the army.

JOHN HANCOCK BEANES,
Capt. 1ſt. Maryland regiment.

Auguſt 11, 1777.

RAN away, on Saturday the 9th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Bladenſburg, a Mulatto ſlave named John, or John the Baptiſt, which he calls himſelf; he was a few days ago the property of Mr. James Brooks, in Annapolis, and have heard he was this day in that town. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid ſlave, and will have him ſecured, ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall have three pounds reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought to Bladenſburg.

HENRY BRADFORD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring-creek church, ſome time in March laſt, a negro man, named Jack, commonly called Jack Hutton, near 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high; he is a good carpenter, cooper, and plaiſterer; he went away with a mulatto woman belonging to Miſs Mary Beit, near Rock-creek; carried with him a mouſe-coloured mare, with foal, branded, MF, four white feet and a ſtar. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have ſixteen dollars, and four for the mare.

w6 JOHN WEEMS.

TO be SOLD, by public ſale, on the 22d day of Auguſt next, at the ſtore of the late Mr. James Hoggan, merchant, in Bladenſburg, for ready money, all his EFFECTS and wearing apparel.

All perſons indebted to him, or to whom he is indebted, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with Mr. Joſeph Noble Brynes, at Bladenſburg, or with

ALEX. HAMILTON, Executor.

The creditors will not forget, that the vouchers for their claims muſt be legally authenticated, before they can be paid.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. James Maccubbin deceaſed, are deſired to come and pay off their accounts, and all perſons who have juſt claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in properly proved.

3w

WILLIAM WOODWARD, adminiſtrator of James Maccubbin deceaſed.

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are deſired to make immediate payment, as this is the laſt time of aſking, and may depend that ſuits will be brought againſt them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS, } Executors.
RUTH HARRIS,

ANY perſon or perſons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

To be SOLD, by public vendue, on Monday the firſt of September,

A Parcel of LAND, lying on Cheſapeak-Bay, near Herring bay, containing three hundred and fourteen acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, thirty-ſix feet by twenty, three rooms on a floor, with a twenty feet ſquare cellar under, kitchen, twenty feet by ſixteen, corn-houſe, quarter, and ſeveral other out-houſes adjoining to it, about eight acres of good meadow cleared, and more may be made, with fifty acres of good marſh, and upwards of two hundred apple-trees, and one hundred and upwards of peach-trees, beſides other fruit-trees. The chief part of the land is very level, and is well adapted for farming. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, having a fine proſpect of the bay. There is a landing belonging to it, that is very convenient for fiſhing and fowling. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may view the ſame before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber. The purchaſer to have poſſeſſion at Chriſtmas, but may ſow what grain he pleaſes before. The ſale to begin at two o'clock, at the ſubſcriber's houſe.

w7 SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

Upper-Marlborough, Auguſt 1, 1777.

Agreeable to the will of John Hepburn, Eſq; deceaſed, will be SOLD, by public vendue, at Mrs. Gibſon's, in Upper-Marlborough, on Saturday the [illegible] of September, for ready money,

THREE and a half LOTS of ground adjoining each other in the ſaid town, on one of which ſtands a very good two ſtory brick houſe, three rooms below, and four above, a cellar under one half of the houſe, a brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above, a negro quarter, milk-houſe, ſtore-houſe, ſtable and chaiſe-houſe.

At the ſame time will be ſold, two other houſes in Upper-Marlborough, one where William Urquhart keeps tavern, under leaſe for twenty-one years, nine of which are expired; the other one is now made uſe of as an office for the records removed from Annapolis, rents for 24l.

8w SAM. CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

Annapolis, May 22, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the firſt day of January laſt, and the preſent cruel and unjuſt war proſecuting by Great-Britain againſt the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the ſame; notice is hereby given, that by mutual conſent the ſaid PARTNERSHIP was diſſolved on that day accordingly: It is neceſſary, therefore, our affairs be ſettled; wherefore we earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,——————from ſuch conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet ſuch as have it not in their power immediately to ſettle their open accounts by payment, are, for the laſt time, deſired to ſettle the ſame by bonds.

That branch of the buſineſs in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his paſt conduct will, we hope, ſufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to ſettle. tf

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

Piſcataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE,

MY lot in Piſcataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a ſtone cellar the dimenſions of the houſe, a ſtable thirty by fourteen, a ſtory and a half high, and an old ſtore-houſe, new covered about three years ago, and with a ſmall expence may be made either a convenient ſtore-houſe or kitchen; the lot is incloſed with locuſt poſts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made eaſy to the purchaſer, on giving proper ſecurity, with intereſt.

tf ALEX. HAMILTON.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform all perſons indebted to THOMAS HARWOOD and JOHN BRICE, or to himſelf, that conſtant attendance will be given in the LOAN OFFICE at Annapolis, for the purpoſe of receiving payment or ſatisfactory ſettlements, for all monies due them; and, as long indulgences have been given them, hopes regard will be paid to this notice, as it may prevent a great deal of trouble, and will very much oblige their

Humble ſervant,

tf THO. HARWOOD, jun.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, near Green's mill, Patuxent river, July 7, 1777.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE HOLT, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, light ſandy hair toſſed back, has a weakneſs in one of his thumbs: Had on a country hat half worn, and a coarſe country ſhirt almoſt new, one linſey jacket with a yellow cotton cape and one ſtriped ditto with yellow metal buttons, coarſe ſtriped country trouſers, old ſhoes newly ſoaled, old ſtockings black and blue, an old razor, and an old day-book with his name in many places in it. It is imagined he has forged a pass and will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have ten dollars reward, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid, by me.

w11 WILLIAM RAY, jun.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a perſon may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

June 25, 1777.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Patapſco ſlitting-mill, a convict ſervant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almoſt any ſort of buſineſs, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very ſwarthy complexion, black curling hair, much given to liquor: Had on a frize waiſtcoat without ſleeves, leather breeches, half worn ſhoes, country linen ſhirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds, if forty miles, ſeven pounds, and, if out of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 1, 1777.

DESERTED from the ſhip DEFENCE, on Sunday the 29th ult. the two following men:

RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock-marked, full-faced, and from his ſpeaking appears to be a ſenſible, manly fellow; he is one of the men who were preſſed on board the frigate, but diſcharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a ſhort green ſailor's jacket, thin linen breeches, and white thread ſtockings, a ſmall round hat with a ſtone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dreſs; he had a pair of ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, which it is likely he may ſell, as he has no money, unleſs ſome has been advanced him by ſome privateer's man. He ſerved his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Grude'r's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, Patowmack.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Iriſhman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, ſore eyes, and is a little bruiſed: Had on, when he deſerted, a blue jacket, long trouſers, new ſhoes and ſtockings, a flapped hat, and is a well built ſtrong fellow.

Whoever will ſecure the above men, and ſend them to the ſhip Defence, or inform the officers thereof, ſo that they may ſend for them, ſhall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reaſonable charges paid. GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horſes were miſſing in Annapolis the night they deſerted, it is probable they may have ſtolen them to facilitate their eſcape.

July 9, 1777.

ALL perſons indebted, on open account, to the copartnerſhip of JAMES DICK and STEWART, or to either of them, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by payment, or to ſettle and give bonds for their debts, with ſecurity, where required, which will ſave all further trouble, as, if this requeſt is not ſoon complied with, ſuits will be commenced without farther notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, at his houſe in London-Town.

tf JAMES DICK.

May 2, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-houſe with ſix rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a ſtable, a chair-houſe, a meat-houſe, and other convenient houſes, a good cellar the length of the houſe, a large garden and yard well paled in: It is pleaſantly ſituated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouſes. There are about ſixty acres of land all in wood, which he will ſell to the perſon that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the ſubſcriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

tf ROBERT KNOX.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, ſome time in March laſt, a NEGRO man, named JACK, commonly called Jack Gutrick, formerly belonged to col. Hooe, of Charles county, and ſold by him to Dr. Walter Jeniſer, of ſaid county; he is a ſhort, well ſet fellow, remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton Furnace, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. Whoever may happen to take ſaid negro are deſired to confine him well in irons.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burland, on the north ſide of Severn river, about five or ſix weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almoſt upright; ſhe gave milk when ſhe went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very ſhort tail. Any perſon who will deliver her at the plantation from whence ſhe ſtrayed, ſhall receive 20s. reward. tf

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May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber's MILL is compleatly finiſhed, and now at work, where he ſells NAIL RODS of all ſorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickneſs, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

Annapolis, May [illegible]

THE ſubſcriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this ſtate, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of [illegible] dried hides, delivered in this city; where [illegible] couragement will be given to a good tanner [illegible] beſt price paid for ſhoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Annapolis, June [illegible]

BROKE GAOL laſt night, the following [illegible] viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on ſuſpicion of [illegible]gery, about five feet eight inches high, of a [illegible] complexion, long viſaged, black ſhort [illegible] when he made his eſcape, a felt hat, [illegible] chief ſpotted with white, an old blue [illegible] ſkirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, [illegible] with buttons marked S/M/M country made [illegible] remarkable ſmall pair of braſs buckles in [illegible]

NEGRO JEM, under ſentence of [illegible] five feet nine inches high, between fifty and ſixty [illegible] of age, and has a lump on his forehead [illegible] a wen: Had on, when he made his eſcape, a [illegible]loured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of [illegible]curity for his good behaviour, about 30 years of [illegible] 5 feet ten inches high, has ſhort light coloured [illegible] of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips. He is [illegible] given to liquor, and when intoxicated [illegible] ceedingly abuſive.—Any perſon who apprehends [illegible] of the above perſons, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive five pounds [illegible] any or each of them.

Alſo committed to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joſeph Williams, and ſays he belongs to [illegible] mm Darby, of Montgomery county. His [illegible] hereby requeſted to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEAL[illegible]

Anne-Arundel county.

St. Mary's county, July [illegible]

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on [illegible]day the 18th of June laſt, a dull ſorrel [illegible] STONE-HORSE, about 14 hands high, three years old, has a feather on each jaw, and has loſt his left [illegible] A reward of forty dollars will be given to any perſon who will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, living near [illegible] Clement's-Bay, or ſecure him ſo that I may get him again.

w8 ARTHUR THOMPSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Calvert county, June 18, 1777.

RAN away, the firſt of laſt month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on an old white country kerſey wove waiſtcoat and breeches, and an oſnabrig ſhirt. He was ſeen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

tf BENJ. MACKALL 4th.

Charles county, July 21, 1777.

WHEREAS ELISABETH, the wife of the ſubſcriber, for ſeventeen months paſt, hath abſented herſelf from my bed and board, and from the tender affection I have had for her, have made ſeveral offers of reconciliation, which have always proved abortive, and do now find that ſhe intends to conſume the ſmall remains of my property left on hand;—I do hereby caution all perſons whatever from crediting her, the ſaid Eliſabeth, on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting, from this date, until a proper reconciliation takes place between us, of which (if it ſhould happen) proper notice ſhall be given.

w3 JOHN CLARKE.

July 22, 1777.

DESERTED from my company, about five weeks ago, a certain JOHN BROWN, born in England, came into this country when he was a boy, and lived for ſome time paſt at Mr. Oliver Burch's, in Charles county, near Brian-Town; he is rather under the common ſize, remarkable honeſt look; it is needleſs to deſcribe his dreſs, as he received the bounty money, which has enabled him to change his dreſs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid deſerter, and will deliver him to me at Piſcataway, or to any of the officers belonging to the firſt Maryland regiment, ſhall receive a reward of five pounds currency.

JOHN HANCOCK BEANES,
Capt. 1ſt Maryland regiment.

THERE is at the plantation of Ely Elder, living near Thomas Ricketts's tavern, on Elk-Ridge, a ſorrel mare 4 years old, about 14 hands and one inch high, has a ſtar in her forehead, and ſnip on her noſe, her two hind feet white, has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of James Greene, in Prince-George's county, near Piſcataway, taken up as ſtray, a ſmall bay horſe, about twelve hands and an half high, branded on the near buttock with the letter W. He has ſome white hairs on his forehead, and ſome white ſpots on his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle, and paces a little. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777.

WILLIAM WATERS takes this method to deſire all thoſe whoſe accounts have been ſtanding with him unſettled twelve months, to make immediate payment, which will prevent trouble and expence to them as well as to himſelf. tf

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.